

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

[No. 1952.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets.
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on 'mita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

PENNSYLVANIA OATS AND CORN—

About 1000 bushels of each for sale on
board the Sloop Eliza, Capt. Rickard, at Ram-
say's wharf.

Joseph Mandeville.

June 27.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets,

HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson, and
Hyson-skin

TEAS,
Of this year's im-
portation & very
fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,
liquors and groceries, he will sell very low
for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Ja-
co de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscri-
bers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheds Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

Jan 9. Wadsworth & Butler.

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,

To any of the Windward Islands
or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—
Apply to

W. Yeaton,

Ramsay's wharf.

May 9.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,

29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior
quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on hand,

6 hds. good Sugar,
10 hds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for
family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is her-by given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese proper-
ty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—
So such a one good wages will be given.—
For the person who wants, please apply to
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the WASHINGTON So-
ciety of Alexandria, will please to take
notice, that a regular stated meeting of the
said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel,
on Saturday, the fourth of July next, at eleven
o'clock, in the forenoon. The Society will
move in procession precisely at 12 o'clock, to
the Presbyterian Church, where an ORATION
will be delivered by JOHN H. THOMAS, Esq.
The military and citizens are invited to join
the procession.

By order of the Standing Committee,

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

June 24.

N. B. The Members of the Society toge-
ther with such as chuse to partake, will dine
at Mr. Gadsby's. A subscription paper is
lodged at the bar, and it is requested that those
gentlemen who propose dining, will leave
their names two days previous to the 4th, in
order that the number to be provided for may
be ascertained.

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the
afternoon, will be sold, at public auction,
on the premises, (if not previously disposed
of by private sale, of which timely notice
will be given)

That LOT on the west side of
Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's
late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thomp-
son's, measuring 59 feet 1 3-4 inches on
Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with
Cameron-street 123 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms,
a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough
repair of the house, building a new stable,
and other improvements on this lot, cost up-
wards of \$1000 in the year 1866.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,
At the Coffee-House,

That half acre lot in the town of Dum-
fries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quan-
tico creek, designated in the plan of the said
town by No. 146; on which are erected a
substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28
feet, a bale, or store house, 90 by 18 feet,
stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security
for the price, payable by equal portions in
one, two and three years, without interest if
punctually paid; and to secure the payments
a deed of trust on the property purchased. A
good title will be made by

Colin Auld.

May 20.

224

31wts

35 Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Cir-
cuit Court of the district of Columbia,
for the county of Alexandria, in the case of
Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin,
will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th
day of July next, between the hours of 12 and
2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready
money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-
street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the
Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front,
and in depth 83 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, D. M.

For D. C. BRENT, Marshal.

June 24.

For Sale.

A stout NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-
six years of age. She is a good cook, wash-
er, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26.

NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having occurred, which
render it requisite that John Wyld should
return to Europe, the partnership between us
is therefore dissolved by mutual consent. The
business will hereafter be carried on by Hugh
Smith.

All persons indebted to the copartner-
ship, are requested to make payment to Hugh
Smith, who will pay all demands owing by
them.

Hugh Smith,

John Wyld.

July 1.

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the
Milling Business, and can produce good re-
commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. Li-
beral wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

Who wants a small vessel for Charles-
ton, burthen 4 or 500 bbls. to which immedi-
ate dispatch will be given.

June 20

EXHIBITION.

ON MONDAY the 6th of July, J. Fos-
ter's annual School Exhibition will be
held at the old Methodist meeting-house, on
Fairfax-street, accompanied with Vocal and
Instrumental Music.

FIFTEEN BOYS

Will speak on different subjects, both mor-
al and entertaining, and eight or nine very
handsome Anthems will be performed.

The Exhibition

Will commence at half past four o'clock, in
the afternoon, precisely, and will be opened
by an Anthem—after which an appropriate
Speech will be delivered by one of the senior
scholars—then will follow Music and speak-
ing alternately till the close of the Exhibition,
which will be with Music.

Ladies and Gentlemen who purpose to at-
tend, are particularly desired to come early,
so that there may be no disturbance in time
of performance, at the commencement of
which the doors will be closed.

Tickets of admittance at 25 cents, to be had
at the Academy, at Mr. Robert Gray's, Mr.
Samuel Bryant's, at the meeting-house door
and at the printing office.

None will be admitted without a ticket.

The labor and expense the subscriber
has been at in preparing and publishing for
his Exhibition, is deemed a sufficient excuse
for the small sum demanded for admittance,
and he flatters himself that those Ladies and
Gentlemen who attend will have no cause to
repent upon themselves either for loss of time
or for the small sum expended.

Jonathan Foster.

July 1.

The Subscriber

Has just received by Captains Davidson and
Luckett, from Antigua,

Fresh Oranges and Limes.

And per Capt. Edwood,

Philadelphia bottled Cider,

Equal to Champagne.

ALSO ON HAND,

200 barrels Shad and Herrings, of an ex-
cellent quality.

30 boxes of Spanish Segars, first quality.
Cheshire, Single Closter, and Matheson
Patent Cheese.

Fresh Raisins in boxes.

Abel Willis.

June 29.

12 hds. of MOLASSES,

5 puncheons RUM,

100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,

Just Received and for Sale by

Marsteller & Young.

May 25.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,

A considerable quantity of

FRESH TEAS,

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and
of excellent quality—consisting of

Hylon, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.

Hyfon Skin do.

Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)

25 crates queens and blue edged earthen
ware, particularly assorted for coun-
try stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.

100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.

4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10.

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining
my own) well suited for the wet goods busi-
ness.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or de-
mands against the estate of John Dun-
laph, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria,
are hereby informed, to bring in their ac-
counts, legally proved, before the first day of
November next, at which time a full and final
settlement and distribution of his estate, will
be made. Should any accounts be exhibited
after that period, they will be disregarded,
and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those
that are indebted to the estate, will be please
to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,

William Herbert,

April 6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Alexandria and Washington Road
Committee, having received a commu-
nication from a Committee appointed on be-
half of the citizens of Washington, relative
to the New Road, particularly request a meet-
ing of the Citizens of Alexandria, at Gads-
by's hotel, on Tuesday evening, July 7th, to
take under consideration the said communi-
cation, and to adopt measures for co-operating
with them in the accomplishment of an object
highly important to the inhabitants of this
town.

THE COMMITTEE.

July 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary,
Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and
Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

60 tons plaster Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermatic oil.

IN STORE,

330 boxes mould candles; 36 do. dip'd do.

40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate

30 barrels N. E. rum

3 chests imperial,

15 do. young hyson

5 hds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.

40 do. Havana white and brown sugar

160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings

40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackerel

60 casks raisins

8 bales Beerboon gurrals.

AND

60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-
tenter, next door below Mr. Alexander
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
assortment, and a great allowance to those
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
waistband ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,
Red, Green, Blue and Yellow
Morocco Leather,

Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, book-
binders, batters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Saddlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen
Morocco suitable for the West-Indies

May 2.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public,
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After ma-
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. S. warrows—Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—
Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

M. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5.

20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near
Richmond court-house, Virginia, on the
last of April, a lad by the name of George.
He is short, of a dark complexion, and about
18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by
a fall from a horse at Hanover court house,
when living with John Taylor, Esq. Mount
Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness.—
He took with him a variety of clothes, parti-
cularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost
new. The above reward will be given, for
apprehending and confining him in any jail in
this state. Should he be apprehended out of
the state, an additional reward will be given
by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.)

May 23. J. I.

Saturday, June 27.

The Court met this morning at eleven. The Chief Justice read the following opinion on the motion for an attachment against general Wilkinson.

The motion now under consideration was heard at this time because it was alleged to be founded on a fact which might affect the justice of the case in which the court is about to be engaged, and because while the bills were depending before the grand jury, the court might without impeding the progress of the business, examine into the complaint which has been made.

The motion is to attach general Wilkinson for a contempt of this court by obstructing the fair course of justice with regard to a prosecution depending before it. In support of this charge has been offered the testimony of Mr. Knox, who states a conversation between general Wilkinson and himself, previous to his being served with a subpoena, the object of which was to extract from him whatever information he might possess respecting the expedition which was the subject of enquiry in this court; and who states also, that he was afterwards summoned before Judge Hall, who examined and committed him to jail, whence he was taken by order of the deputy marshal, who was a military as well as a civil officer, and put on board the *Revenge*, in which gen. W. sailed for the purpose of being brought from New Orleans to Richmond.

That unfair practices towards a witness who was to give testimony in this court, or oppression under color of its process; although those practices and that oppression were acted in another district would be punishable in the mode now suggested provided the person who had acted there, came within the jurisdiction of the court, is a position which the court is not disposed to controvert; but it is also believed that this mode of punishment ought not to be adopted unless the deviation from law could be clearly attached to the person against whom the motion was made; and unless the deviation was intentional, or unless the course of judicial proceeding, was or might be so affected by it as to make a punishment in this mode obviously conducive to a fair & correct administration of justice.

The conversation which took place between general W. and the witness, was manifestly held with the intention of drawing from him any information which he might possess, relative to the expedition which was then the subject of enquiry. In this intention there was nothing unlawful. Government and those who represent it may justifiably and laudably use means to obtain voluntary communications, provided those means be not such as to tempt the person making them, to give an improper coloring to his representations, which might afterwards adhere to them, where repeated in court.—The addresses stated to have been employed, the concealment and regard, with which the witness was treated, are not said by himself to have been accompanied with any indications of a desire to draw from him more than the truth. The offer of money if with a view to corrupt, could not be too severely reprehended.—It is certainly a dangerous species of communication between those who are searching for testimony, and the person from whom it is expected. But in this case the court cannot contemplate the offer as being made with immoral views. The witness had a right to demand from those whom he was expected to accuse, a small sum of money sufficient to subsist him on his return to his home.—He was asked whether on receiving this sum his objections to giving testimony would be removed. This was certainly a delicate question, but it might be asked without improper motives, & it was pressed no further.—This is not shown to be a contempt to contaminate the course of justice, and a consequent contempt of the court in which it is administered.

The imprisonment of Mr. Knox, and the order for conveying him from New Orleans to Richmond, were the acts of Judge Hall. Whether his proceedings were legal or illegal, they are not shown to have been influenced by general Wilkinson, and this court cannot presume such to have been the fact. General Wilkinson therefore is not responsible for them. They were founded it is true, on an affidavit made by him; but there was no impropriety in making this affidavit, and it remained with the judge to decide, what the law would authorize in the case.

All the subsequent proceedings were directed by the civil authority. The agents who executed the orders of the judge, were indeed military men, who most probably would not have disobeyed the commander in chief, but that officer is not responsible in this way for having failed to interpose his authority, in order to prevent the execution of the orders of the judge, those orders ought not to have been given.

Upon a full view of the subject, the case appears to have been this. General Wilkinson was desirous that the testimony of the witness should be obtained, and aware of the accusations which had before been brought against him, for the use he had made of the military power, he was desirous of obtaining the testimony by lawful means, and therefore referred the subject to a judge of the territory, under whose orders all subsequent proceedings were taken. Whether the judge did or did not transcend the limits prescribed by law, those ministerial officers who obeyed his orders, cannot be supposed to have acted with a knowledge that he had mistaken his power.—Should it be admitted that this would be no defence for them in an action, to obtain compensation for the injury, yet it furnishes sufficient evidence, that no contempt was intended to this court by general Wilkinson, that he has not been guilty of any intentional abuse of its process, or of any oppression in the manner of executing it.

It is said that Capt. Gaines the gentleman whom the marshal had appointed as his deputy for this particular purpose, had not taken the oath of office, and was therefore not legally qualified to act in that character. However correct this observation may be in itself it does not appear to the court to justify an attachment against gen. Wilkinson. The person who sees in the possession of another, a commission as deputy marshal, and sees that others acting under that commission, ought not to be subjected to a process of contempt for having made no inquiries respecting the oath which the law requires to be taken.

The attachment will not be awarded because general Wilkinson cannot be considered as having controlled or influenced the conduct of the civil magistrate, and because in this transaction his intention appears to have been not to violate the laws. In such a case where an attachment does not seem to be absolutely required by the justice due to the particular individual against whom the prosecution is depending, the court is more inclined to leave the parties to the ordinary course of law, than to employ the extraordinary powers, which are given for the purpose of preserving the administration of justice, in that purity which ought to be so universally desired.

Colonel Burr afterwards entered about 12, when after some discussion between the court and the counsel of colonel Burr, the 1st Monday in August was appointed for his trial.

Mr. Martin then moved that the witnesses summoned on the part of col. Burr, should be bound over in recognizance to attend on that day, and that they should be entitled to the same pecuniary compensation for their attendance, as the witnesses for the U. States.

Monday, June 29.

Present Chief Justice Marshal.

Mr. Hay observed, that he had that moment received a communication from the executive of Virginia, which he deemed it his duty to lay before the court; indeed he considered it as a communication, as it really was, from the executive to the court, and that himself was organ. The communication from the executive to Mr. Hay was then read as follows:

In Council, June 29th, 1807.

The board being informed, that an affidavit has been cited in the circuit court of the U. S. for the Virginia district, which states that the jail for the county of Henrico and city of Richmond, is inconvenient and unhealthy, and so crowded with state offenders and debtors, that there are no private apartments therein, for the reception of persons charged with offences against the laws of the U. S. it is therefore advised, that the governor be requested to render to the said court (through the federal attorney of the district of Virginia) apartments, in the third story of the public jail and penitentiary house, for the reception of such persons as shall be directed, under the authority of the U. S. to be confined therein.

Extract from the minutes,
DANIEL L. HYLTON,
Clerk of the council.

Which tender the court doth accept for the purposes above mentioned.

Mr. Hay observed, that he had not time to reflect, and that he was desirous of conversing with the counsel siding him in this prosecution, whether it was proper, under this communication, to say any thing upon the subject of the present prisoner (Mr. Burr.)

The court directed that the clerk enter the communication from the executive as accepted—and desired, that if any motion was intended to be made, as it regards col. Burr, that it might be made this day: upon which Mr. Hay had an interview with Messrs. Wirt and McRea, after which he appeared again at the bar, and stated, that he deemed it his duty to motion, that Aaron Burr be removed from his present place of confinement, to one of the apartments alluded to in the communication from the executive—he said, that the present establishment for the confinement of col. Burr was expensive and not safe; and that probably two hundred or more dollars would be saved to the United States by removing him under the proposition of the Virginia executive—he also mentioned, that, in a short time, many others associated in the crime, which col. Burr was charged with, might be brought hither, and that it was certainly correct, that provision should be made, for their accommodation.

Mr. Wickham (Mr. Randolph and Mr. Martin being absent) observed, that it was very probable that colonel Burr would prefer residing his own and the lives of his counsel, in an apartment in Mr. Rose's jail—that the United States had, and probably would, expend thousands and tens of thousands upon this important enquiry, and that the sum of one or two hundred dollars, could not be important; that the situation of colonel Burr's council, he thought, ought also to be taken into consideration.

The court proposed that the subject should be postponed till to-morrow, in which Mr. Hay acquiesced.

Tuesday, June 30.

Major Scott informs the court he visited the penitentiary yesterday, and he saw two rooms which he thought were perfectly suitable for the reception of col. Burr.

Mr. Wickham informed the court in reply, that the 2d story contains the rooms which the marshal mentions, but the 2d story was that which the executive has named.

The court proposed making the order as the marshal had directed.

Mr. Wickham stated that he had several objections to make to the removal. He then read the following statement which was drawn up by the counsel of col. Burr for that purpose.

The undersigned, counsel for col. Burr, who reside in Richmond, beg leave to submit to the court the following statement on the motion for removing him from his present place of confinement, unexpectedly made after that place had been fixed only by a full court, and every arrangement made for his safe keeping.

Two of them have visited the apartments in the penitentiary, offered by the executive of Virginia, for prisoners that may be confined under process of this court, and find them in such a condition, that it will require some days to put them in that state, which decency and even humanity require.

They have not been able to see the principal keeper, but from information received from one of his assistants, they are led to believe that the rules and regulations of that building, solely appropriated to condemned criminals, will deprive him from that intercourse with his friends, his agents, and his counsel, which is absolutely necessary to his defence, and which the marshal has hitherto permitted him to enjoy.

They beg leave to represent, that the prosecution against him having been conducted with great zeal and activity, many witnesses have been summoned to behalf of the U. S. from distant parts of the union, and the testimony embracing a great variety of matters, and the period for his trial not far distant, it is of the highest importance to the justice of his case, that he should have free and frequent intercourse with his counsel and agents. The remote and unconnected situation of the Penitentiary, renders it extremely inconvenient for this purpose, so far as it relates to the intercourse with his friends and agents, and his counsel for themselves, beg leave to state, that other professional duties not to be dispensed with, necessarily occupy a great portion of their time, and that they feel it impossible to sacrifice so much of it as must be lost in going to and returning from the Penitentiary, as often as will be necessary in waiting for each other, and for the information that must occasionally be wanted in the course of a consultation; under these circumstances, they have no hesitation in stating, that if put to the Penitentiary, he will in all probability, in a great measure, lose the constitutional privilege of counsel.

These inconveniences will be so much incurred during the trial, which may pro-

bably last some days, that they do not understand that it is expedient on the part of the prosecution, that he should be confined in the penitentiary during that period, and they can discover no just reason for a removal for the intermediate time under the circumstances stated.

They cannot suppose, that the small difference of expense between the two places of confinement, ought to be a subject of consideration, when it may and possibly will effect the justice of the case, and such great sums have been expended in the prosecution. The magnitude and importance of the case, which justifies these expenditures on the part of the prosecution are certainly sufficient reasons why convenience should not be too rigidly adhered to in a matter, which regards the justice of the case on his part. Indeed, it is far from impossible, that his being to a certain degree deprived of the means of defence by being put to the penitentiary, may occasion the necessity of moving to putting off the trial, for which he was imprisoned, when the indictment was found. And in that event he may lose the benefit of a fair trial, or the United States be subjected to a heavy additional expense.

(Signed)

Edmund Randolph,
John Wickham,
John Baker.

Mr. E. Randolph made a few observations in support of this statement. He observed that the business in which he was engaged would render it impossible to devote that time which was proper to colonel Burr, if he was removed to the penitentiary.

(Proceedings of this day to be continued.)

NORFOLK, June 29.

On Friday afternoon, one of the schooners which have heretofore attended the British ships of war, east anchor near the fort, and immediately an officer left her in a boat and proceeded up the river to the British Consul's. This information was soon spread through the town, and the effect produced may be easily conjectured. A number of boats put off from the wharves, after two of them had reached the boat another officer who had remained on board the schooner, hoisted a white flag, the signal for a flag of truce, for the first time, for certainly (and we can say so from our own knowledge) she did not come up as a flag of truce.

Before the officer reached the British Consul's, he was met with by a number of citizens, who offered no personal violence; but apprehending it, or that the officer might be detained, the Consul claimed the protection of the civil authority, and the sanctity of the character in which the officer had come.—The latter ground was not tenable, as war does not exist, and again the vessel had not come up as a flag of truce ought. Respect however for the civil power, and sentiments of generosity, prevailed, and in about an hour after his arrival, the officer was put on board his vessel, without receiving the smallest violence or injury, and immediately departed.

May this spirit of moderation produce effect where it ought, if it does not, it will command respect even from those who will not be influenced by the example.

Our distant readers will, no doubt, look with anxiety for intelligence from this quarter. Our duty will be to carefully collect and collate all the information in our power, and publish such only as we shall consider may be interesting, and at the same time, such as we believe to be correct. We shall endeavor to avoid the thousand idle rumors, which are daily circulating.

Yesterday evening the committee received information from Hampton, that an attempt to land at that place would be made from the British ships below. Nearly 300 citizens immediately volunteered their services to man the gun-boats, and proceed instantly to Hampton, and they will go off this afternoon, four in number. No place can be better defended by gun-boats than Hampton, on account of the bar, which prevents the access of large vessels. There may be no real foundation in this belief, but the unprepared state in which the Chesapeake was attacked, inspires an uncommon vigilance and suspicion.

DIED on Saturday last, at the Marine Hospital, ROBERT MACDONALD, one of the seamen wounded on board the Chesapeake frigate. Yesterday his funeral was attended by nearly four thousand citizens—the body was brought over from the Hospital Point, attended by a procession of boats, to the market wharf. Minute guns from the artillery firing during the time, all the American shipping with colors half mast. Arrived at the county wharf, a procession was formed, which marched up Market Square, through Catharine street, to Freeman street, and from thence to Christ Church, where an appropriate, impressive, and patriotic discourse was delivered to a most numerous congregation by the Rev. Mr. Davis.

At a full meeting of Alexandria, agreed to the town, on Thursday adjourned to Thompson, Esq. GEORGE DEXTER UNANIMOUSLY.

THERE have concluded that the acts of aggression has sustained from either from the British government, nomious, but a tameness in behaviour, into humbly or their presence not unmitigated from a love of peace sufficiently demonstrated, that of that government any color of right (an innovation) no cable negotiation varying, blunty on our part, not but redress for gr satisfaction for law been submitted to fic remonstrance, vaded by the purpomatic discussion, as a clear principled conviction, as humanity, should by the most invet violence, for the sordid interest or that all the work cause to allow bo a manly assertion defence of their devotion and wh cause had been h animating example Little indeed ou that, of all othe should calculate u a system of terro

Preceding occu between the two turned our thought such a resistance the flame of war, or inflated blind upon such an eve present deliberat ware that the Br selves most obno weapons of offen to wield against a such outrage as a integrity of our nation, have been ad entangled m nearly assuaged sed to a new and ment by some m ven if the oblivio from our own rec atrocity of these prehend that ea be sedulously rep the enemies to o and become a p petitions; until of war and blood of the privilege o subject. We hav ed to become a p nations, it would interest as well s time power most s exemption from sion or insult, whi England, in the e have we forborne gested either by only have we su the spoiliations o ven the unhallow tie which binds th the prompt and e personal liberty.

prisons of the oce their native shor protection in val served to reecho rate with the igno hand of foreign t this, without ree not benevolence; tience.

But now when undisguised atrociasts and our toy naced by a British dacity of ruffian P of outrageous insu open day; it is ti rest should give v passion should su American people divided hearts an for the vindictio fence of their shor

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

At a full meeting of the citizens of the town of Alexandria, assembled on the market square, agreeably to the invitation of the mayor of the town, on Thursday 2d July 1807.—The meeting adjourned to the Theatre, when JONAH THOMPSON, esq. was chosen chairman and GEORGE DENEALE, secretary; it was then UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED as follows:—

THERE having been too much reason to conclude that the various and repeated instances of aggression and insult, which our flag has sustained from British cruisers, proceeded either from the rancorous hostility of the British government, or from a systematic and ignominious, but deceitful calculation upon our tameness in being forced, by compulsion or menace, into humiliating sacrifices to their cupidity or their pride; it has been with a patience not unmixed with a just indignation; from a love of peace whose sincerity has been sufficiently demonstrated by the trials it has withstood, that we have seen every pretension of that government (whether advanced under any color of right, or arbitrarily assumed as an innovation) not subjected by them to amicable negotiation, but at once, and without warning, blundered by open force; while on our part, not the demand of mere rights, but redress for grievous and irritating injuries, satisfaction for lawless outrage & violence, have been submitted to the inevitable delays of pacific remonstrance, and every definitive result evaded by the purposed procrastinations of diplomatic discussion. A love of peace, cherished as a clear principle of deliberated and reasoned conviction, as a sentiment of enlightened humanity, should never have been mistaken, by the most inveterate promoters of war and violence, for the pusillanimous suggestion of sordid interest or timidity; it was well hoped that all the world would have seen sufficient cause to allow both the spirit & the capacity for a manly assertion of their rights and an heroic defence of their country, to a people whose devotion and whose prowess in the public cause had been hailed as an illustrious and animating example to the nations of the earth. Little indeed ought it to have been supposed that, of all others, the British government should calculate upon the ultimate success of a system of terror and coercion.

Preceding occurrences in the intercourse between the two nations having for some time turned our thoughts to the possible necessity of such a resistance on our part as might relume the flame of war, it is with no hasty disregard or infatuated blindness to the chances attendant upon such an event, that we enter upon our present deliberations. We have been well aware that the British nation would find themselves most obnoxious to injury from whatever weapons of offence it might be in our power to wield against a foreign foe: that wrongs, of such outrage as almost to bring in question the integrity of our existence as an independent nation, have been confounded in the perplexed and entangled mazes of negotiation, till the nearly assuaged sense of injury has been waked to a new and aggravated feeling of resentment by some more galling violence: that even if the oblivious hand of time could efface from our own recollection the extent and the atrocity of these injuries, still it was to be apprehended that each disgraceful instance would be sedulously reposit in their memory by the enemies to our peace and independence, and become a precedent to sanction future repetitions; until the competitors in the strife of war and bloodshed shall become emulous of the privilege of trampling upon so tame a subject. We have perceived that if compelled to become a party in the strife of warring nations, it would instantly become the clear interest as well as duty of every inferior maritime power most scrupulously to respect every exemption from belligerent vexation, aggression or insult, which we might achieve against England, in the event of such a contest. Yet have we forborne every act of hostility suggested either by policy or resentment: not only have we suffered, without retaliating, the spoiliations of predatory cruisers, but even the unhalloved violation of that sacred tie which binds the free citizen to his republic, the prompt and efficacious vindication of his personal liberty. Immured in the loathsome prisons of the ocean, our citizens, in sight of their native shore, have invoked rescue and protection in vain; those shores have only served to reach their groans, and to reverberate with the ignominious lash inflicted by the hand of foreign tyranny. To suffer beyond this, without resentment, would be weakness, not benevolence; cowardice rather than patience.

But now when such a recent spectacle of undisguised atrocity assails us; when our coasts and our towns are openly beset and menaced by a British squadron, with all the elasticity of ruffian power, and all the insolence of outrageous insult, it is time that the truly American character should display itself in open day; it is time that every minor interest should give way, that every subordinate passion should subside. It is time that the American people should be invoked with undivided hearts and united hands, to prepare for the vindication of their rights and the defence of their shores;—

Therefore Resolved, That we hold ourselves prepared to support, to the utmost of our power, and at the risk of our lives and fortunes every vigorous and efficient measure of our government, to punish or redress the atrocious and dastardly attack of the British ship of war, the Leopard upon the American frigate Chesapeake; and all the other flagrant wrongs and insults which the British government have been so long accumulating upon us, and which yet remain unpunished and unatoned.

2d. Resolved, That we sincerely applaud the patriotic resolutions and conduct of our fellow citizens of Norfolk, and that we co-operate with them and all other good citizens of the United States in their most strenuous endeavors to effect the object of those resolutions.

3d. Resolved, That John McKinney, Chas. Simmes, Robert Young, Walter Jones, Jun. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Cuthbert Powell, Nicholas Fitzhugh, Elisha C. Dick, and James H. Hooe be, and they are hereby constituted a permanent committee of correspondence, with powers to make all suitable arrangements for promoting the public safety and the defence of the country.

4th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and a copy transmitted, by the permanent committee to the President of the United States, and the principal sea port towns and that the same be published in the newspapers.

5th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to JONAH THOMPSON, esq. for the discharge of the duties of the chair.

JONAH THOMPSON, Chairman.

GEORGE DENEALE, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence (R. I.) to his friend in N. York, dated June 26th, 1807.

"The ship Hazard, arrived here yesterday, in 34 days from Amsterdam. The letters and papers are still on board the ship. The supercargo has come ashore, and informed me, that it was reported in Amsterdam, that a general engagement had taken place between the French and Russians, from the last of April to the 10th of May, in which the latter were victorious, and the French were retreating."

By THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the U. States of America, A PROCLAMATION.

DURING the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbors and waters, the means of refitting, and of refreshment, of succor to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbors. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation: but those orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause.

A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of war of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation, or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States.

Having effected his purpose he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty, and a continuance of it with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law to issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall afford any aid to any such vessels contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for such person or persons shall, on conviction suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the U. S. and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying of this proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbors or waters of the U. S. by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbors or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed to these presents and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington the second day of July in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the U. S. the thirty-first.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

JAMES MADISON.

Sec'y of State.

The office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, is removed to Royal Street, a few doors south of King Street.

To-morrow being the Anniversary of American Independence this paper will not be published till Monday next.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town on Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when the proceedings of the board of Directors, with the President's accounts, receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting will be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.

By order.

George Town, July 1. 1831

at 30th Jy.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, July 3d, 1807.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby notified, that the directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on that part of the capital stock now paid, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 13th inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, Secretary.

July 3

co3w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Certificate for Twenty-five Shares of Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, dated May 23, 1798—No. 7011, and 7035—and issued in the name of Mary Conway. Application will be made to the President and Directors of the aforesaid Company, for a renewal of said Certificate, by the executors of Richard Conway, deceased.

July 3.

d2w

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

- 5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
- 10 tierces Fresh Rice
- 20 kegs Fresh Raisins
- 12 tierces green Copperas
- 5 pipes Cognac Brandy
- 10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
- 30 barrels N. E. Rum
- 25 barrels Whiskey
- 10 bales Cotton
- 5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
- 12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

- 11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 26.

d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philip Wanton to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "Trump Hill, and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.

June 29.

Stawts

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of Leesburg, on FRIDAY the 14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806 in a suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,

Armstead Long,

Charles F. Mercer,

Com'rs.

2awts

June 24.

R. GRAY

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Dr. REES'S CYCLOPAEDIA:

Vol. 4th—Part 2d.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

June 30.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 195 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Faltley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25.

For Sale or Rent,

MY LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES, and other buildings at Boyd's Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. William F. Gwynes, near the place, Mr. William Wedderburn, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21.

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry BOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to SARAH PORTER.

February 14.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April adjourned session, 1807.

Benjamin Dean, complainant,

vs.

Eli Legg & John Hodgkin,

defendants.

THE defendant, Eli Legg, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to, the said absent defendant, Eli Legg, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8.

law2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April Adjourned Session, 1807.

John Potts,

complainant,

against

Ward Cadogan, James Keith,

jun. Mary Mathewson, ad-

ministratrix of Kenneth Mat-

thewson, deceased, and Do-

rothy Skinner, administra-

trix of Isaac Skinner, de-

ceased, defendants.

The defendant Dorothy Skinner, not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Dorothy Skinner, administratrix of Isaac Skinner, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, to answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

May 8.

law

District of Columbia, county of Alex-

andria, ss.

April adjourned Session, 1807.

April adjourned Session, 1807.

Thomas and Robert Wilson and Co.

Complainants,

Against

Joseph Comarque, executor of Bar-

tholomew Dandridge, deceased,

Bennett & Watts, William New-

ton, John Mills and James H.

Hooe, Mary Dandridge, widow

and relict of Bartholomew Dan-

dridge, and William Dandridge,

Clairborne Dandridge, John Lang-

ton, Burwell Bassett, and Philadel-

phia Ann, his wife, John Dandridge,

Lucy Dandridge, George Cocke, &

Rebecca, his wife, Julius B. Dan-

dridge, Wm. Dandridge and Will-

iam Hollyburton, and Ann, his wife,

Mary Dandridge, George Minge,

and Frances his wife, Defendants.

The defendants Mary Dandridge widow & relict of Bartholomew Dandridge, & William Dandridge, Clairborne Dandridge, John Langton, Burwell Bassett, and Philadelphia Ann, his wife, John Dandridge, Lucy Dandridge, George Cocke and Rebecca his wife, Julius B. Dandridge, William Dandridge, and William Hollyburton and Ann, his wife, Mary Dandridge, George Minge, and Frances, his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants, Mary Dandridge, widow and relict of Bartholomew Dandridge, and Wm. Dandridge, Clairborne Dandridge, John Langton, Burwell Bassett, and Philadelphia Ann, his wife, John Dandridge, Lucy Dandridge, George Cocke, and Rebecca, his wife, Julius B. Dandridge, William Dandridge, and William Hollyburton, and Ann, his wife, Mary Dandridge, George Minge, and Frances, his wife, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants, by their counsel—

It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy.—Test.

G. DENEALE, c. c.

May 8.

law2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April Adjourned Session, 1807.

William Wilson, complainant,

vs.

James Wilson of London, and

Eliza Wilson and Robert I.

Taylor, administratrix and

administrator of James Wil-

son, deceased, defendants.

THE Defendant, James Wilson, of London, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, James Wilson, of London, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is Ordered, that the said defendant, James Wilson, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants, Eliza Wilson and Robert I. Taylor, administratrix and administrator of James Wilson, deceased, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, James Wilson, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8.

law2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April adjourned session, 1807.

Wm. Hepburn and John Dun-

lass, complainants.

vs.

Eli Legg, Casper Stonemetz &

Daniel C. Brent, marshal of

the district of Columbia,

defendants.

THE defendant, Eli Legg, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Eli Legg, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants, Casper Stonemetz and Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to, the said absent defendant, Eli Legg, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8.

aw2m

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ss.

April Adjourned Session, 1807.

William Wilson, complainant,

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A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 8.

law2m

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,
Received per the Mercury from St. Thomas, &
FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,

OR

Cuthbert Powell.

June 27.

d6t-cob6t

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in Chancery, wherein COLIN AULD, administrator of ROBERT MILLIGAN, deceased, is complainant, and WILLIAM WILSON is defendant—will be exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

A LOT, containing one acre; extending on Washington-street three hundred and fifty-three feet two inches, and on Oronoko-street one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches; on which there are erected a substantial, commodious and well-finished dwelling house and other suitable buildings, as lately occupied by Mr. WILSON. Subject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum.

A FARM, called "MOUNT-HYALA," handsomely situated, containing about 250 acres, six miles from town, and adjoining the lands of James Patton and Thompson Mason.

Three-fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the Lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkeley, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

And at the same hour, on the following day, upon the Premises,

Twenty-six Acres and forty-five Perches of Ground, lying within the limits of the corporation, bounded to the northward by the lands formerly belonging to Richard Conway, deceased; on the eastward by the lands of the heirs of Samuel Arell; on the southward by the lands of Lawrence Hoof and King-street continued; and on the westward by the lands of Charles Lee and Benjamin Dulany: eight acres of which are under a lease to Purkis and Workman, which expires on the first of April next, and are in a state of high cultivation as a garden.

Nine Acres of Ground, beginning on the north side of Queen-street, near the powder house; running thence with the north side of said street westwardly to the line of land belonging to the heirs of Samuel Arell; thence northwardly with that line into Oronoko street; thence eastwardly with said street to Mr. Fendall's line; thence southwardly with said line to the beginning.

The respective lands will be sold together, or divided into such lots as may be deemed most advantageous.

By agreement of the parties interested, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon bonds with sufficient security for the purchase money being granted, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the punctual payment thereof, by equal portions at these periods, further secured by deeds of trust on the respective properties purchased.

Charles Lee,
Thomas Swan, } Com'rs.

June 3.

cots

The U. States—Libellants,

against

The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging,

Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—

Respondents.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court, then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, C. C.

May 15.

cots

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, hereby gives Notice, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned; where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, D. M.

May 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

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